The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,953—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 14th October, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgiherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th October, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 320	„ 210	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 340	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Local Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class Saloons, and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company stop precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised as "not one hour" later.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at reduced rates, and can be booked through.

Cargo for Barcelona and Genoa can be booked at through rates.

For all other kinds of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino & Co. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

Commanders. Tons. H.P. Nomi.

s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2700	400	24th Oct.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin.	2100	300	10th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF CARTHAGE	J. Verril.	2300	300	To follow.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2700	400	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Commanders. Tons. H.P. Nomi.

s.s. HISPANIA	James Latta.	3300	400	about 4th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin.	2274	400	28th Nov.
s.s. TRINACHIA	L. White.	2107	421	do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read.	2220	500	do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3000	400	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
	Liverpool	„ 500
	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
	Naples	„ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—Cheap New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. VENETIA	2725	450	J. Orman	16th Oct.
— SUMATRA	2438	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s. PESHAWUR	3000	600	D. Rennoldson	30th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	22nd Oct.
KASHGAR	2921	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back		Rs. 950
Do.	do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	Rs. 1,000
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.: Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs., three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. Discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)

Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£532,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,041
CLAIMS PAID	£2,710,387

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, next to the Parsee Church, the very valuable and handsome elaborately open carved blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano, forte by "Qunace Alegret and Co.", of Paris, large pier glasses in gilt frame, 6 light hanging chandeliers, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, a handsome large marble clock by James McCabe, a handsome large musical box playing 8 tunes, rich China jars, China and marble table ornaments, China garden seats, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. Leonardina De Ga, the same comprises rich cut and engraved glassware, best plated ware, such as soup tureen, hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, pickle stands, breakfast companion, table and piano candlesticks, very handsome blackwood elaborately carved household furniture, such as a large oval dining table, side-board with marble top, dumb waiter, dining room without arm chairs, very handsome circular and pier tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, large pier glasses in gilt frames, rich velvet pile carpet, a mahogany semi-grand piano by Quance Alegret and Co. of Paris, a sweet-toned harmonium with 10 stops, a large valuable clock, striking quarters, by James McCabe, a large musical box, rich China jars, China table ornaments, first-rate pictures, 6-light hanging chandeliers, 2 and 3-light hanging argand lamps, a large fourpost bedstead, clothes presses, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, iron safe, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AT 11 A.M.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, about 15 hands, perfectly sound and free from vice, goes well in single and double harness and also in saddle.

1 strong brougham with grey Arab horse and harness.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 72 Harkness Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square piano by "Collard and Collard," a first rate miniature slate billiard table by J. Bennett and Co., London, with balls, cues, &c., handsome English-built C. Spring barouche by Lewis, of Salisbury, in first-rate order, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting brown Australian mares, height 15-1, a handsome high caste Bay Arab horse, 14-2 up to weight, good action, suitable for riding and driving, a powerful gray Arab horse, sets of brass mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Colonel Ponsonby Cox and another gentleman, the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plateciware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 5 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, egg, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, epergne, salver, biscuit box, tea sets containing 4 pieces, best Elkington plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, fruit knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery, &c., first-rate double-barrelled B. L. C. F. guns and rifles, by Reilly, in cases, new handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 8 pieces, sideboard, Madras and mallet pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, card folding, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, Brussel's carpets, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table, by Bennett, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, 8 lights hanging argand and kerosine lamps, rich table ornaments, teakwood Madras pattern bedstead, one very handsome portable iron travelling bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, uniform dress, wearing apparel, plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English Built Light C. Spring Barouche, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

1 Pair handsome fast trotting Brown Australian Mares.
1 High Caste Bay Arab horse.
1 Handsome Grey Arab horse.
Sets of single and double harness, saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th October 1880.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS,

in hermetically sealed boxes, which, having been specially packed for our market, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under:—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5–10 | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10–15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th September 1880.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (Limited.)

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS suitable for the cultivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c., on very favourable terms, to the first applicants. Special arrangements will be entered into for the sale of large blocks to Associations and Companies.

These lands comprise the Kannan Devan Hills in Travancore, which lie between 10°5 and 10°15 N. Lat. and 76°57 and 77°15 E Long.

The Forest, of many thousand acres in extent, stretches over elevations varying from 600 to 6,500 feet, and the grass land to 8,000 feet.

The RAINFALL from March to December averages 80 to 150 inches. NO FEVER is known on these Hills above 4,500 feet. LABOUR is abundant and cheap. The SHOOTING is excellent.

The Society have OPENED PLANTATIONS of Cinchona condaminea Tea and Coffee, inspection of which will establish the capabilities of this new planting district.

For particulars, apply to

THE SECRETARY,
9 and 10, Second Line Beach, Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees.....Messrs. Norville and Crofton.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 10 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets:—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor,
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.
Hon. Mr. Latham.
Mr. W. Maitland.
Capt Morland.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee
Mr. J. Poutz.
Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Mr. Beanfort.
Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. Fachiri.
Dr. Hafel.
Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.
Mr. Inverarity.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.
Mr. M. Macdonald.
Mr. K. Morojee.
Major Cowper.
Mr. Phipson.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).
Dr. Lyon.
Mr. J. Mackay.
Mr. H. Curwen.
Mr. Bell.
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).
Mr. Mondolfo.
Mr. Westall.
Mr. A. Morrison.
Mr. Cormack.
Mr. Smyttan.
Mr. Gay.
Mr. Arthur.
Mr. H. Weir.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. H. Stead (2).
Mr. Green.
Mr. E. Spinner.
Mr. J. M. Shields.
Mr. Tobin.
Mr. M. A. Rogay.
Mr. E. M. Walton.
Mr. Marinitsch.
Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Col. Sexton.
Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Cody.
Mr. M.
Mr. Greenwood (2).
Dr. Blane (2.)
Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. Forrest.
Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. W. Taylor.
Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. E. B. Archer.
Mr. C. Marcks.
Mr. E. Meiffre.
Mr. S. Reid.
Major Rivett Carnac.

THE BROACH SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., to pass Resolutions for the following purposes:—

To wind up the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866.

To appoint a Liquidator.

For the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE.

Bombay, 12th October, 1880.

NOTICES.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE and Co. have PLEASURE in ANNOUNCING to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company that negotiations have been concluded, by which the SECRETARYSHIP and MANAGEMENT of the Company have been placed in the office of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., who will henceforth be its only representatives. They BELIEVE that the fact of this well-known Bombay firm having undertaken the conduct of the Company's affairs will be a guarantee to the shareholders that the enterprize will be efficiently developed.

Although their connection with the Company is now at an end, Messrs. TREMAYNE and Co. wish to repeat that they have never been acquainted with a MINING enterprize offering more solid PROSPECTS of handsome returns. A recent solid assay of a sample of quartz from the Hump reefs yielded 11 dwts. of gold to the ton.

Bombay, 24, Apollo Street, 11th October, 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUN POWDER:—

	Rs.	11 per barrel	lbs. each
F		11-8	do. do.
F F		12	do. do.
F F F	lb. tin	9 per dozen	lbs.
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F	do.	10	do.
F	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

CAPTAIN HENRY CARTER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS upon the ESTATE of the said deceased, late of No. 6, Scarsdale Terrace, High Street, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, who was a Gunner in the merchant service and who died at Bombay on the 10th January, 1880, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits in the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 28th August, 1880, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Esquire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King, King, & Co., at No. 4, Churchgate, Bombay, are required on or before THURSDAY the 4th day of November, 1880, to send to the said Alfred Dann Saunders at his office aforesaid, the particulars of their claims. Dated this 29th day of September, 1880.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE D' ELECTRICITE OF PARIS.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of Four WROUGHT-IRON BOILERS, which have been in use for some years, and which will be ready for removal in or about the month of December next or earlier if practicable. Intending PURCHASERS can inspect the same at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during Mill hours, on giving one hour's previous notice to the Mill Manager from whom all other particulars may be learnt.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 6th October, 1880. Secretary.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark W. in a diamond, at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

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STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE, FIRST QUALITY.

BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829, Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz. Quarts	..... Cash Rs.	6	0
Do. Impl. Pints	..... „	5	4
Do. Pints	..... „	4	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOW READY.
LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1881.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
XMAS, NEW YEAR, AND BIRTHDAY CARDS
IN LATEST DESIGNS AND FROM BEST MAKERS.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO!! PHOSPHO!!!

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER.

THIS new BEVERAGE, which has been under trial for some time past, is pronounced on competent authority to be an excellent TONIC RESTORER in all those forms of nervous disorder in which Phosphorus and Iron are indicated. As it stimulates and invigorates both the MIND and the BODY, we have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most invaluable NERVINE TONICS extant, and is especially beneficial in constitutions enfeebled through OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION. Though a medicinal BEVERAGE, the taste of the salts entering into its composition has been almost completely disguised, and rendered agreeable to the palate, and may therefore be taken in the place of ordinary aerated water.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,

CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.

Agents have been appointed in the principal stations throughout the Presidency.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

FOR DAY, DRESS, OR GENERAL WEAR

Made to measure, or ready for immediate use.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee (equal to 12½ per cent.)

	Rs.		Rs
SHIRTS	Oxford Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs ... 6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable ... 6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs ... 6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, useful washing Colours ... 6 for 54
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ... 6 for 23	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness ... 6 for 56
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ... 6 for 28		
SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts &c. ... 6 for 32	SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating fine White Saxony Flannel ... 6 for 52
SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs ... 6 for 36	SHIRTS	Spun Silk, white Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury ... 6 for 72

Patterns, with our New and Improved self-measurement system, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS., BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
BOMBAY.
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

CLOSING OF THEIR POONA BRANCH.

From this date all orders and remittances should be addressed to their Bombay firm only.

Bombay, 12th October, 1880.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	...	Rs. 25	0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„ 30	0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„ 35	0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO
BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. HERBERT MUSGRAVE PHIPSON is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

TO BE LET, a three-storeyed HOUSE in Breach Candy Road, opposite to Parsee Fire Temple,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, 1880

MARKET closed for Dussara holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,121 tons, Captain M. Salt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE Brig Pandita, 234 tons, Captain E. Gicquel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (19th Sept.), with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hutton 1,514 tons, Captain J. R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (2nd Oct.), with a cargo of 30,312 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sactra, 1,241 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Dolagoa Bay (10th Sept.) via Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. C. Hormusjee, Mr. Tyrrell, and 50 deck, and 42 dogs.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain R. F. Briscoe, which arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Southampton (24th Sept.), brought the English mails and the following cargo :—221 cases beads, 25 cases butter, 7 packages glassware, 1,085 packages piece-goods, 300 bales twist, 45 packages oilmanstores, 9 cases cochineal, 21 cases wine, 15 boxes gold, 261 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes silver coins, 1 box specie, 1 box pearls, 1 package ivory, 1 package couries, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
12	Socotra (s)	Macaulay	Delagoa Bay, Sept. 10.
13	Hutton (s)	Henderson	Rangoon, Oct. 2.
	Pandita	Gicquel	Zanzibar, Sept. 19.
	L. G. S. Dalhousie	Hotham	Kurrachee, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
13	Coconada (s)	Tailor	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Arrow (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Nyanza, Salt, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Calcutta, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	20	Dupleix, s, Such, from Mauritius.	
	25	Ischia, It. G. Boat, Volpe, from Assabbay.	
	28	Rosetta, ss, Barlow, from Southampton.	
	28	Mercury, ss, Ward, from Zabelzooghair.	
	28	Counsellor, ss, Wallace, from Calcutta.	
	29	Atholl, ss, Campbell, from Samarang.	
	29	Inchmornish, ss, Allen, from Calcutta.	
	29	Fazel Curreem, ship, Nacoda, from Swakee.	
	30	Socotra, ss, Macaulay, from Zanzibar.	
	30	Akola, ss, Nacoda, from Zanzibar.	
	30	Edwin, ss, Stacey, from Calcutta.	
	30	Rohilla, ss, Barratt, from Shanghai.	
Oct.	1	City of Carthage, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.	
	1	India, ss, Read, from Bombay.	
	1	Ava, s, Britel, from Marseilles.	
	1	Canton, ss, Frank, from London.	
	1	Verona, ss, Ashdown, from Bombay.	
	1	Lord Collingwood, ss, Ashby, from Pondicherry.	
	2	Bagdad, ss, Phillips, from Cardiff.	
	2	Killarney, ss, O'Neill, from Foochow.	
	2	Canton, ss, Jacques, from Japan.	
	2	Assyria, ss, D. Smidt, from Bombay.	
	2	Duke of Buckingham from Calcutta.	
	2	Madura, D. G., ——, from Amsterdam.	
	3	Aurora, ss, Urrutia, from Liverpool.	
	4	Geelong, ss, Alkinson, from Bombay.	
	4	Agra, ss, Hansard, from Kurrachee.	
	4	Sea Gull, H. M. ss, Byles, from Zella.	
	4	Anadyr, ss, Baron, from Shanghai.	

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	28	Rosetta, ss, Barlow, for Bombay.	
	29	Counsellor, ss, Wallace, for Marseilles.	
	29	Atholl, ss, Campbell, for Marseilles.	
	30	Mercury, ss, Ward, for Zabelzooghair.	
	30	Inchmornish, ss, Allen, for Dundee.	
	30	Edwin, ss, Stacey, for Dunkurk.	
Oct.	1	Rohilla, ss, Barratt, for London.	
	1	City of Carthage, ss, Jack, for London.	
	1	India, ss, Read, for Liverpool.	
	2	Ava, s, Britel, for Shanghai.	
	2	Verona, ss, Ashdown, for Venice.	
	2	Lord Collingwood, Ashby, for Marseilles.	
	2	Bagdad, ss, Phillips, for Galle F. O.	
	2	Killarney, ss, O'Neill, for London.	
	2	Canton, ss, Jacques, for Newyork.	
	2	Duke of Buckingham,—to London.	
	3	Dupleix, ss, Such, for Mauritius.	
	3	Akola, ss, Nacoda, to Jeddah.	
	3	Aurora, ss, Urrutia, to Manilla.	
	4	Ischia, It. G. Boat, Volpe, to Assabbay.	
	4	Socotra, ss, Macaulay, to Bombay.	
	4	Geelong, ss, Alkinson, to Jeddah.	
	5	Agra, ss, Hansard, to London.	
	5	Anadyr, ss, Baron, to Marseilles.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Fazel Curreem, ship, Nacoda, from Swakee.
Assyria, ss, D. Smidt, from Bombay.
Madura, D. G., ——, from Amsterdam.
Sea Gull, H. M. ss, Byles, from Zella.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia (s)—4 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 7 cases shawls, Sir C. Forbes and Co ; 2 cases shawls, C. H. R. Forbes and Co ; 3 cases shawls, Mahamedbut Ahmedbut ; 50 cwts horns, Mahamed Corjee ; 13 bundles E. teeth, Surriff Durvesh ; 5 bales hides, Sobhan Gungjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda (s)—200 bales cotton, Nensey Heerjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Temple, Lieut., Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Stranham, Captain, R. E., from leave, from England.
Bethell, Lieut., R. E., from leave, from England.
Morris, Captain, 7th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 13th.

Cummins, Captain, 4th Hy. Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kurram Valley.
Manning, Captain, 2-7th Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Graube, Captain, 2-7th Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Spooner, Vety. Surg., on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Garrett, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Thunder, Lieut., 2-7th Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Crispin, Lieut.-Col., 4th Rifles, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Newdigate, Col., Rifles Brigade, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on sick leave, from Kandahar.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Temple, Lieut., 35th Bengal N. I., on duty, to Hyderabad.
Strahan, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Mussoorie.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Col. J. Ashburner, a Depy. Commr. of the 2nd Class in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made from 12th Sept. 1880 :—

Maj. H. C. E. Ward, Depy. Commr., 3rd Class, to be Depy. Commr., 2nd Class, vice Col. J. Ashburner.
Maj. M. M. Bowie, Commr. of Excise, Inspr-Genl. of Registration, and Supdt. of Stamps, to be Depy. Commr., 3rd Class, vice Maj. H. C. E. Ward.
Lieut-Col. C. H. Plowden, Depy. Commr., 4th Class, to be Commr. of Excise, Inspr-Genl. of Registration, and Supdt. of Stamps, vice Maj. M. M. Bowie.
Capt. J. A. Temple, Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be Depy. Commr., 4th Class, vice Lieut-Col. C. H. Plowden.
Mr. G. J. Nicholls, Assist Commr, 2nd Class, to be Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, vice Capt J. A. Temple.
Khan Bahadur Aulad Hosein, Assist. Commr. 3rd Class, to be Assist. Commr., 2nd Class, vice Mr. G. J. Nicholls.
Mr. F. C. Anderson, Supernumerary Assist. Commr., to be Assist. Commr., 3rd Class, vice Khan Bahadur Aulad Hosein.

The following appointments are made in the British Burma Commission, from 12th June 1880 :—

Maj. M. Furlong, Town Magis., 1st Grade, to be Depy Commr. 4th Grade.
Maj. R. C. Evanson, Town Magis., 2nd Grade, to be Depy. Commr., 4th Grade.
Mr. C. J. A. Duke, Town Magis., 2nd Grade, to be Assist. Commr., 1st Grade.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, C. S. I., is appointed Census Commr. for India, from forenoon of the 4th inst.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, B. A. Assist. Convr. of Forests of the 1st Grade in Assam, is appointed to officiate as a Consr. of Forests of the 4th Grade in that province, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. Mann.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B. S. C. from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. George Frederick Willes, 34th Foot, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, 25th June 1879.

Lieut. Alexander Wallace, 62nd Foot, Offg. Wing Officer, 5th Regt. of Native (Light) Infy, 28th Aug. 1879.

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govts. of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, from the date of their arrival in India :—

Lieut. A. D. Fordyce, 1st Battalion 16th Foot, posted to Bombay.
2nd Lieut H. T. King, 103rd Foot, posted to Madras.

Hyderabad Contigent—1st Infantry.

Maj. A. C. Haveloc, Wing Comr. and 2nd-in-Command, and Offg. Comdt, to be Comt., vice Col. A. C. Lilly retired.

Capt W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Officer and Adjt, and Offg. Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Command, to be Wing Comdr 2nd-in-Command, vice Maj. Havelock.

Lieut C. J. Orr, Wing Officer. to be Adjt., vice Capt. Johnstone.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col. (Brevet Col.) J. N. Young, S. C., (p. a.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) H. C. Anderson, S. C., (p. a.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.
Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) H. M. Wemyss, S. C. Commdt, 31st (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.
Maj. G. A. Way, S. C., Depy Asst. Adjt-Genl, Saugor Dist. (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
Lieut. C. J. Robarts, S. C., (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.
Lieut. H. D. Gerrard, S. C., Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infy. Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule 1 of the Regulations of 1875.
Surg-Maj. J. W. Johnston, M D, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
Lieut-Col. H. Rowband, Infy. Sub-Assist. Comry-Genl, 1st Class, is permitted, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1131 of 1872, to avail himself of the residue of his 2 years' furlough out of India, (p. a.) under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, granted to him in G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877.

The undermentioned officer is granted special leave for 2 years, under the Resolution in the P. W. D. No. 1605-2 E-G., dated the 3rd Sept. 1879 :—

Maj. (Bt. Lieut-Col) H. F. Blair, R. E., Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, P. W. D.

First Class Apothecary A. D. Cooper is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, from 20th March 1880.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 511 of 1880, H. E. the Govr-Genl. in Council has been pleased to sanction the following further appointments to the Kabul-Kandhar Field Force (now the 3rd Divn., Southern Afghanistan Field Force) :—

Capt. A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Foot, to be a Depy. Assist. Qmr-Genl. with the force, from 17th Aug. 1880.

Lieut. H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot, to be a Transport Officer with the Force, from the date on which he assumed the duties of the appointment.

The Govr-Genl. in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieut. on Mr. Charles Bennett, and to post him to the Transport Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. M. Johnson, Depy. Examr. of Accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is granted 3 months' privillage leave, from 19th Aug. 1880.

Mr. J. Grierson, Examr. of Public Works Accounts, British Burma, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Johnson, or until further orders.

Capt. T. B. B. Savi, R. E., Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, and Offg. Manager, Indus Valley State Railway, is promoted from Class II to Class I Grade 3, of the State Railway Revenue Estabmt. and appointed Manager of the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways.

Mr. E. L. Marryat, R.E., Depy. Consulting Engr. for Railways, Bombay, is appointed manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway in Class I, Grade 2, of the State Railway Revenue Estabmt.

Lieut. Col. H. F. Blair, R. E., Exec. Engr. 1st Grade, is, on return from military duty, posted temporarily to the office of the Director-General of Railways, Simla.

Mr. A. F. Higgins, Assist. Engr. 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily promoted to Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, from 18th Sept. 1880, *vice* Capt. Kensington, R. E., on furlough.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHALK—October 13th, at The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of Frank Chalk, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHTON—October 5th, at Agra, the wife of F. Ashton., Esq. of a son.
BEER—October 8th, at Cawnpore, the wife of S. Arnold Beer, of a daughter.
MACGREGOR—October 2nd, at Nawadah, Durbungah, the wife of W. MacGregor, of a son.
WARREN—October 7th, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieut.-Col. L. S. Warren, 65th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JENKINS—ACWORTH—October 7th, at Dhurmsala, Anna Mary Godby, second daughter of Colonel Charles Vernon Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, to Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Bombay Civil Service.
WARRINGTON—BIRD—October 8th, at St. Mary Magdalene's, Meean Meer, Henry Warmington, to Louisa Bird.

DEATHS.

NOAD—September 18th, at Naini Tal, killed by the great landslip, while trying to rescue others, George Henry Corden Noad, Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P., aged 33 years.
SPENCER—September 13th, at Clifton, Claud Grantley, eldest son of the late C. I. Spencer, M. I. C. E., District Engineer, E. I. R., aged 17.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot reach Gunesh Khind by 6 on MONDAY evening, the 18th instant, should be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Gunesh Khind, Poona, 12th October, 1880.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

ARGUS—Not authenticated.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880.

THE present seems a good time to bring out some scheme for the extension of branch railways in this Presidency. Money is cheap, prospects of trade are good, we may confidently hope for exemption from famines for a few years at least, and the result of the working of the one or two branch lines already made proves that an investment in such an undertaking will be both safe and remunerative. The first question is, what will Government do to assist in such a work ? Elsewhere valuable support is given to such undertakings. The railway—miscalled a tramway—to Darjeeling was put upon the Calcutta market under a Government guarantee. We have lately been advertising the prospectus of the Bareilly and Kumaon Railway company, which had the promise of valuable concessions and support from Government. The latter give to the railway company the use of the road on which the railway is to be laid, and contribute an annual subsidy of Rs. 40,000 for ten years. The Post Office Department pays Rs. 19,000 per annum for carrying the mails. Government give the right to cut sleepers free, and to cut fuel in the Government forest on paying a nominal rent; and undertake to construct a length of four miles of line themselves, which the company is to use on paying a fair rent, and to construct a new road to connect the railway with the Government brewery at Naini Tal. These are substantial concessions, which ought to bring to the company the necessary capital for its work. Hitherto nothing has been done in the Bombay Presidency in this direction. The importance of the extension of railways, and of branches of the present lines, is fully recognized, we believe, by the members of Government ; but how assistance can be given is not so easily determined. Fresh taxation for the purpose is probably impossible in Bombay, while the permanent settlement in Bengal enables Sir Ashley Eden to boast that he is in a position to "cover Bengal with a network of railways." But, as we pointed out a few weeks ago, the land tax in Bengal amounts to only one pie per head of the population, while in Bombay it reaches two and a half annas per head. Sir Ashley Eden, therefore, has at his disposal the means of encouraging railways, which we have not here. Any special taxation for the purpose is, we fear, out of the question in this Presidency, and it is to the Imperial Government that we must go, probably, for assistance in the case of any large scheme, such, for instance, as the proposed Carwar Railway. It would be pushing decentralization to the grossest partiality if Bengal, with its light permanent settlement, were to be left to build its railways out if its wealth, and if the credit of the Supreme Government were to be refused to every scheme brought forward in Bombay for the development of communication in this Presidency.

There are, however, schemes which come within the means of the Provincial Government, and they are the opening up of Guzerat by branch lines from the Baroda Railway. Here is one of the richest and most populous districts in the country, and almost without a road. During the past monsoon, when hay has been abnormally dear here, grass has been brought eight and ten miles on coolies' heads to the stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, there being no roads for the passage of carts. Happily the construction of a light railway costs but little more than that of a road, while the utility of the former is immense, compared with that of the latter. To the east of the Baroda Railway two branch lines have already been constructed, and with results which ensure good returns on such investments. The Pali branch of the Baroda Railway has surpassed the anticipations of its projectors, and this is now to be extended to Godra. The Baroda State Railway, built on a two-feet gauge, but managed by the B. B. and C. I. Company, is not only paying a good interest on the money invested, but is showing a very large growth in its business. The country to the west of the Baroda Railway has not yet been opened up at all. A branch line running westerly from Wasad or Anund through Borsad, Petlad, and on towards the Sabarmuttee river would pass through a country as thickly populated as Belgium, and still a country without a single first class road. If running from Anund, such a branch would connect with the Pali branch, and give a continuous line from Godra to the Sabarmuttee ; ultimately, crossing the Sabarmuttee, it would connect with the Kattiawar State Railway, and begin the network which has been only too long delayed in these populous and fertile districts. Again, from the Pali branch itself there is room for a branch line from Dakore to Kaparwanj. Economically constructed and economically managed, both of these lines would pay ; and there ought to be sufficient enterprise in Bombay to make a start in a matter so important to the interests of the Presidency. Government could fairly be asked to give the roads where available, to give the land for the line and the stations, to pay for the carriage of the mails, and in addition to contribute a small subsidy for a few years. We are confident that were one line thus started, the return would be so promising as to lead to many similar enterprises. From the time the rains begin to fall these districts are as effectually cut off from the centre of trade as if an embargo were laid on the passage of produce. It was hardly worse at the time the Portuguese were the only Europeans in this part of the country. Guzerat is full of produce, which must find its way to Bombay, and it should not longer be deprived of those branch railways which are necessary for the cheap and rapid transportation of that produce. But there is a strong reason for Government support in favour of branch railways beyond the fact that they tend to develop the country. Every branch railway helps the main line, which Government has guaranteed, and from which it takes half the profit over the guarantee. On this account the assistance of the Supreme Government can fairly be asked in support of any undertaking to supply branch railways to the guaranteed and State lines.

In the case of main lines of railway, the Supreme Government must be looked to for help, and the most effective means of assistance would be that of a small guarantee, as this would make the shares available for loan—at the presidency banks. The loose way in which the guarantees were given under Lord Dalhousie's plan, though contrary to the spirit of the agreement, as he intended it, has led Government naturally to refuse of late to entertain any proposal for a guarantee. It has been, of course, the interest of the companies, in some cases, to spend all they could get sanction for, as every additional expenditure enabled the shareholders to secure so much more five per cent. guaranteed stock. Government would, however, be perfectly safe by giving a small guarantee, say of four per cent., and this on the estimated cost, not on any amount which might be afterwards spent. There is not capital enough available in this part of the country to provide the necessary trunk-lines of railway without tapping those money reserves which are satisfied with a low rate of interest, but which require that to be secure. The prospects of returns from railways here are not sufficient to attract speculative capital, and to secure that seeking permanent investment good security is wanted. Take, for instance, the Carwar Railway, which the failure of the questionable policy of encouraging the Goa Railway may render necessary. The local Government has no means of supplying funds for either building or guaranteeing that trunk line. The responsibility must fall on the Supreme Government, for it is an imperial work, and can fairly claim the assistance of the Indian Government. The anticipated visit of Lord Ripon to Bombay next month makes this subject a specially important one at the present time. The Chamber of Commerce can hardly allow the Viceroy to pass through Bombay a second time without bringing before him the subject of railway communications in this Presidency. And if this be done it should be by the recommendation of some definite schemes. For this purpose a special committee of the Chamber should, we think, be appointed now so that the subject may be laid before his Lordship in an intelligent manner. Not only recommendations, but facts and figures should be got ready, so far as is possible. The local Government should be communicated with as to any views of theirs on the subject, in order that the recommendations of the Chamber may have the influential support of our own Government. The Collectors of the various districts should be written to with reference to any scheme they may be able to recommend, with a view to opening up the several districts under their charge. If the Chamber are able to lay before the Viceroy some well-matured scheme under which the opening up of the various districts of this Presidency may be begun and steadily continued, they may hope to accomplish something. But if the matter is to be left till the Viceroy's arrival, and there is to be presented to him a mere formal address with the usual trite expressions regarding the importance of communications to a country, then no practical result may be looked for.

THE Educational Department, with a laudable desire to obtain for its officers a better official rank than they have hitherto enjoyed, has succeeded in inducing Government to promote principals of colleges affiliated to the University to the first rank in the Table of Precedences, Fellows of the University are placed in the second class, and masters of civil engineering are promoted from the third to the second class, in which a place has also been found for the principal of the Elphinstone High School ; and a step has been given to head-masters of high schools and bachelors of laws. It is a pity that while the gradation of these officers was being revised, the opportunity should not have been taken to reconsider the whole Warrant of Precedence, according to the changes which have been effected in the past few years. We observe that settlement officers are still included in the first rank, although the appointments have been abolished. Perhaps survey and settlement officers may be included under this term ; but if so, the fact should be stated, and whether it is meant that a junior survey and settlement officer on Rs. 450 a month should rank in the first class. The first rank is assigned to judges of small cause courts, but no rank at all has been given to presidency magistrates. Who are the assistant settlement officers in class II ? We know of none. Again, is there any reason why superintendents of police should take precedence of sub-judges of the first class ? Considering the mental training of the latter, and the jurisdiction which they possess, it seems unreasonable to subordinate them to the superintendents ; and an officer of the fifth grade in the police, on Rs. 500, might thus take precedence of a sub-judge on much higher pay. The sub-judges have been divided among the different ranks, according to their grades ; but the deputy collectors, who are also divided into grades, are lumped together in the second class, with the result that officers of a higher grade may be preceded by officers of a lower grade according to length of service. We do not claim any lowering of the rank of a superintendent of police, but we would place sub-judges and deputy collectors at least on an equality with them, with due regard to the grade of each, officers of the first class ranking together according to date of appointment. The pay of mamlatdars varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 100, and they are officially divided into several grades, yet all are lumped together in the Warrant. No place has been assigned to vakils of the High Court or to district vakils, nor yet to head-accountants—who are paid as high as mamlatdars—or to inspectors of registration or survey officers. And, again, while honorary magistrates are noticed, such appointments as municipal commissioners and members of local fund committees to whom it is but fair to give a recognized position, besides such professional gentleman as vakils of the High Court, who, from their professional duties and the commissions they hold, are recognised officers of the courts. It is as much the duty of the Government to assign to each officer a distinct rank as it is to assign him a distinct pay, and we trust Sir James Fergusson will personally endeavour to settle the Warrant in a liberal and satisfactory manner, for it is evidently wrong that a large body of officers should be floating about in a nebulous and chaotic state, who cannot be classified either as flesh, or fowl, or good red herring.

THE American papers by the mail just arrived give some interesting figures respecting their cotton crops. For the year ending the 1st September last the crop amounted to 5,757,397 bales, of an average weight of 481½ lbs. Of these there were consumed in the States 1,803,805 bales, of which 179,000 were worked up at the South itself. The growth of the American cotton crop and the consumption by the American mills themselves will be seen from the tables given below. It is a fact worthy of notice that the export of cotton manufactures from the United States has fallen off instead of growing, as was anticipated two years ago. In 1878 the value of cotton goods exported from America was £2,300,000, while in 1880 it has fallen to a little below £2,000,000. For the present, therefore, it would appear that the Americans get better prices at home for their goods than foreigners can pay them. The rapid growth of America itself will probably give her a good market for many years to come for all her manufactures, and England will find no formidable competitor there.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Season of	Number of Bales.	Average weight per bale.
1873-74 ..	4,170,388 ..	402 lbs.
1874-75 ..	3,832,991 ..	468 ,,
1875-76 ..	4,669,288 ..	471¼ ,,
1876-77 ..	4,185,423 ..	468¼ ,,
1877-78 ..	4,811,265 ..	480 ,,
1878-79 ..	5,073,531 ..	473 ,,
1879-80 ..	5,757,397 ..	481¼ ,,

COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Southern Mills.	Northern Mills.	Total bales.
1874-75 ..	115,000 ..	1,080,000 ..	1,225,000
1875-76 ..	145,000 ..	1,165,000 ..	1,310,000
1876-77 ..	147,000 ..	1,288,000 ..	1,435,000
1877-78 ..	148,000 ..	1,382,000 ..	1,530,000
1878-79 ..	152,000 ..	1,473,000 ..	1,625,000
1879-80 ..	179,000 ..	1,581,000 ..	1,760,000

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Bales.		Bales.
1874-75 ..	2,881,410	1877-78 ..	3,316,640
1875-76 ..	3,252,991	1878-79 ..	3,467,565
1876-77 ..	3,049,497	1879-80 ..	3,865,621

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S RECALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 12.

THE recall of General Primrose has, of course, been the chief topic of conversation at Poona this week. The General is not to return to his division, but when he lands at Bombay, will be informed by the local Commander-in-Chief that he is to report himself at the Horse Guards. The public at Poona have not learnt "with stern satisfaction" the recall of their General. We are not made of the same heroic stuff as the writers of the *Pioneer*. The General, during his tenure of office, won the esteem and respect of those under him, and men are sad that so brilliant a military career should close so sadly. We at Poona are Englishmen, and do not care to strike a man when he is down, or to condemn him till we have heard his defence. The foul and cowardly manner in which the *Pioneer* abuses General Primrose and the Bombay Army is revolting to all men of heart and understanding. Men are also anxious to know on what particular charges General Primrose has been removed from his command. The removal of General Primrose will not lessen the share of blame which General Haines and the Government of India will have to bear for the disaster of Maiwand. General Haines' despatch is but a sorry specimen of special pleading, and ought to have been written by a sharp attorney's clerk instead of by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. General Haines evidently labours under the delusion that two meagre telegrams relieve him of all responsibility. The first states : "General Burrows must act according to his own judgment, reporting fully. He must act with caution on account of distance of support. I did not require any great brain-power to write the last platitude. The telegram reminds one of the famous suggestion of Newcastle—a weak, vacillating minister, whose love of office was an absolute disease—that "Hawkes should take a turn in the channel to exercise the fleet, without having any instructions whatever." Newcastle then urged in turn that Hawkes should be ordered not to attack the enemy unless he thought it worth while. On the 22nd July General Haines telegraphs—"You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so. *Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed and thereby destroyed by all possible means, from reaching Ghazni.*" The Viceroy, General Haines, General Primrose, General Burrows, General Brooke, Colonel St. John, all thought the brigade sufficiently strong to attack Ayoub with a prospect of success, and the history of all our Indian battles justified them in that belief, for it is the history of a small force beating a large one. If General Burrows had retired to Kandahar without fighting Ayoub, words would have been feeble instruments for the *Pioneer* to have described the cowardice of the Bombay troops and the Bombay generals. The responsibility of attacking Ayoub lies with the Government of India. The Government knew the position thoroughly, and yet they pressed the necessity of stopping Ayoub from moving north. The Government of India, and chiefly General Haines, are to blame for the Kandahar division being numerically too weak for the work it had to do. The reserve division was formed so long ago as January. The Government of India did not deign to inform the Bombay Government why it was formed, but, no doubt, the Government of India had then heard of the intended advance of Ayoub. Some of the reserve ought immediately to have been sent on to Quetta. If the 17th Lancers from Mhow had been then sent to Kandahar, the battle of Maiwand would have been a victory instead of a defeat. But the history of the Afghan campaign proves that General Haines and the Indian Government are never able to send troops anywhere the moment they are wanted. There was not even the framework of a force to send to Kabul when the Cavagnari embassy was massacred. There was a painful interval between the call for General Gough's reinforcements and their arrival at Sherpur. Two bitter experiences did not teach the Government of India wisdom. When Ayoub started for Kandahar the Government of India were again unprepared to send reinforcements to the threatened division. The retreat of General Roberts into Sherpur ought to have taught the Government of India that five thousand men, however well disciplined, are unable to cope with a nation in arms. General Primrose at Kandahar, with half that number of men, was expected not only to cope with a nation in arms, but to destroy a large invading force with thirty guns. Experience, it is said, teaches fools, but it takes a long time, and the lesson is costly. For the manner in which the battle of Maiwand was fought, General Primrose cannot be held responsible. It was about 2 a. m. on the 28th instant that a jamadar of the Sind Horse arrived at headquarters in Kandahar. His story was that the whole of the force had been cut up to a man, only thirty escaping. He produced a pair of binoculars, which, he stated, had been given him by the Major of artillery with a last message to run into Kandahar and give warning. Soon afterwards two officers arrived and confirmed the man's story. The following is written by an officer of the garrison:—"At once preparations were made for our small force to occupy the citadel. The cantonments were very badly placed, *totally dependent for water on the canals from the Arghandab, and we had been cut off from the supply for some days past.* All we could get was from a karez a mile from camp, and to hold that would have involved our fighting every day and hour. Besides that, all our food and ordnance supplies were stored in the citadel of the town, a mile in our rear, and a rising in the town would have cut them off. There was nothing for it but to abandon cantonments." It must be borne in mind that in the town there were ten thousand Pathans, and these men must have heard of the disaster. At 5 a.m. some stragglers came in and reported that more were coming on behind. The General immediately sent Brooke out to cover their entry through the gap leading from the Arghandab against the attack of the plunderers, who had at once given the alarm, and were already swarming on to the hills leading from Kokeran. This duty poor General Brooke performed splendidly, and it was mainly owing to his exertions that the remnant of General Burrows' force got past the Arghandab into cantonments. When General Primrose decided to abandon cantonments, he had no possible means of knowing how far off Ayoub's force was. The loss of stores in the cantonments has been much magnified. A court of inquiry will have to decide how far commanding officers are to blame for this loss. Did they, or did they not, give distinct orders to pack up everything ? The force were short of carriage ; having sent their best with the Maiwand column ; and on hearing of Burrows' defeat, camel drivers, natives of the country, bolted with their camels. Then it must be remembered that there was only one narrow gateway, eight or nine feet wide, to get into the citadel. The situation would certainly have been fraught with danger if General Primrose had lingered in cantonments, and then had been compelled to fight his way through a city containing ten thousand Ghazis elated with victory, and had to enter the citadel through one narrow gateway. Sir F. Haines considers the abandonment of the cantonments too precipitate considering General Primrose's force. General Primrose's force consisted of two thousand five hundred men ; and General Haines has the advantage of forming his opinion in the calm of a Simla office. "His Excellency regrets the reasons assigned for the sortie are unsatisfactory." General Primrose thought it would be as well to take one of the villages nearest the walls, which was constantly firing. Sir F. Haines' organ, the *Times*, and the London *Times*, a wide gulf separates the two papers—both severely condemned General Primrose during the siege for not having the courage to make a sortie. "The details of the oper

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 13, 4-55 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received 3 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 5-16d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 87¾.

THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

The Burmese account for the demonstration on the frontier as a preparation to prevent dacoity, owing to the reported flight of Nyoungyan from Calcutta.

All is quiet now, and 500 Burmese have been recalled to Toungdwin.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT, 13.

A telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, dated the 12th instant, states that rumours having been current in the Thayetmyo district of bands of Upper Burmese troops collecting on the Thayetmyo frontier with hostile intent, the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, on Sunday, October 10th, proposed taking precautionary measures, but on the following day he was convinced that the rumour was groundless, and he now telegraphs that no cause for alarm exists.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Two arrests have been made in consequence of the assassination of Lord Mountmorres at Clonbur.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Linton, K.C.B., Inspector General, Medical Department, British Forces.

SURRENDER OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 12.

The Porte has sent a Note to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, announcing its resolve to surrender Dulcigno, and hoping that the Naval Demonstration will now be abandoned. It also proposes to enter into a convention with Montenegro.

THE KURDS.

The Kurds have sacked 170 villages, retiring with the booty.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 13.

The Emperor of Russia is ill.

AMERICAN STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 12.

The State elections have been carried by the Republicans in Indiana by a small majority, and in Ohio, also by the Republicans, by a large majority.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, with the English Mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.
Surats steady.
The London Cotton market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.
Producers well engaged forward.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-11½
8¼ lbs. do.	6¾
40s. Mule Twist	0-10¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ do. do.	87½
3 do. Consols for account	98⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52d.

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
Departure—Euxine.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, OCT. 13, 10-45 A.M.

H. M.'s Euryalus sailed for Rangoon yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, OCT. 13, 3-52 P.M.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THE death of the late Maharajah of Jeypore, the *Asian* thinks, may possibly put a stop to the projected visit of Roberts and Cook, the billiard-players, to India next cold season. The late Chief was a liberal patron, at any rate of Roberts, who has visited Jeypore on each occasion when he has been in India. We understand that the great players will not abandon their visit in consequence of the loss of this piece of patronage. They have several other engagements, and are expected to arrive by the mail leaving London at the end of October.

A CORRESPONDENT of a vernacular paper describes a great misfortune from which the people of a town called Oomergaum, Dahaga talooka, are suffering. A cattle-plague has raged there for some time past, and has devastated the locality, and brought a once thriving community to the brink of hopeless poverty. Attention is drawn to the case, in the hope that the Government officers of the district may adopt adequate measures for the relief of the distress.

MR. PEERCE, Telegraph Superintendent at Shiraz, is again actively engaged, we are told, in purchasing mules for the Indian Government. The *Pioneer* thinks that, as the war with Afghanistan may now be considered practically at an end, it may be presumed that the suitability of these animals, as compared with bullocks, camels, or ponies, has become established; and that in future a constant supply will be required from Persia for mountain batteries and baggage by the army.

THERE will be some amusement which the *Asian* considers more exciting than the State ceremonies at Lahore during the Viceroy's visit, for there is to be a race-meeting on the 12th and 13th of November. As Lord William is the moving spirit in the affair, the meeting ought to be a good one.

THE Madras papers inform us that the Government of India have intimated to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin that they are willing to recommend to the Secretary of State for sanction the construction of a branch railway from Ernacollum to Cochin, provided the Travancore and Cochin States are respectively willing to accept the conditions specified in regard to the proposed guarantee on the capital of £550,000 (Rs. 66,00,000) required for the construction of the line, the Government taking the remainder of the cost on their own account.

MAULAWI SAMI ULLAH KHAN, Sub-judge of Murtalabad, who went to England in May last, returned to India by the mail-steamer on Tuesday. While in London he called a meeting of the Mahomedans resident there, with a view to raise subscriptions in India, a museum for their use, and to buy ground for burying their dead. A committee was formed for this purpose, and Mirza Pir Bakhsh was appointed secretary. The sum of £60 was at once subscribed.

WE are informed that the census mentioned by a Panchgani correspondent on the 11th instant has nothing to do with the general census of the Presidency, which will not take place till February next, but is a local inquiry now being carried out under the instructions of Government by Mr. Jacob, Educational Inspector, in connection with the proposed measures for improving the facilities of education amongst the resident European and Indo-British classes of this country. We believe that Government intend to follow the rule laid down in 1872 of not employing the police in duties connected with the census in up-country districts.

THE ecclesiastical authorities at Goa have issued a pastoral letter, ordering public prayers in all the Goa churches for three consecutive days as a reparation for the outrage offered to the Catholic religion, by the *Ultramar* having published in its columns some letters approving of masonry, and the editor endorsing their views. The pastoral was sent to be published as usual in the *Boletim do Governo*, but the Government declined to publish it, saying it was not disposed to import journalistic controversy into the official *Gazette*.

EXTREME accuracy in describing "Occult Phenomena" appears to be necessary. The *Pioneer* tells us:—"In the account we recently published of the Occult Phenomenon at Simla, we now learn there were two misprints—of no great importance in themselves, but impairing the exact accuracy of the narrative. It was Mr. (not Mrs.) Hume who identified and led the way to the place in the garden where the brooch was found, on hearing the clairvoyant description of it given by Madame Blavatsky. And it was to Mr. (not to Mrs.) Hume that Madame Blavatsky at dinner mentioned the fact that the cigarette papers had gone from inside her dress on their mysterious errand."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the talented authoress of the great work on cookery, "*Ices Unveiled*," has a new treatise in the press, entitled "*Fools Unmixed*," dealing with the occult phenomena observable in gooseberry and mango fools, when perfectly free from the admixture of spirits. These preparations, if not an excellent substitute for butter at breakfast, are particularly suited to the delectation of those who help themselves to much butter after dinner, as testified to by witnesses of unimpeachable character and intelligence.

THE *Asian* says:—It is a popular idea that the principal racing men in this country are making their fortune. Here is the pecuniary result of the Poona Meeting as it affects the winner of the Derby. He purchased Mooltan for Rs. 10,000 and Modesty for Rs. 1,250 with a quarter of winnings. The first won the Derby; the second the pony race. His racing account showed a balance of Rs. 2,325 to the good, from which he has to pay the seller of Modesty Rs. 200, and the jockey of Mooltan Rs. 500. His lottery account left him a creditor of Rs. 1,212, from which he has to pay Rs. 1,000 lost on Young Revenge in the Governor's Cup.

MENTIONING the publication of the Kandahar siege despatches, the Simla correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* telegraphs that he had "heard from the best source that the original plan was to surprise the village quietly; but this was changed at the eleventh hour without consulting the chief engineer officer concerned. The natural effect of the bombardment was to arouse the whole country. Also that the alleged demoralization was greatly caused by General Primrose's vacillation and caution, pushed to such an extent as to refuse to hoist colours; also that it is believed in professional circles that the retreat was ordered by General Burrows with the consent of General Primrose, General Brooke protesting."

THE official reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 5th October, are summed up in the following general remarks:—In Madras there was slight rain, and more is required in several districts. In Bombay rain has again fallen in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country; crops in most districts are in good condition, and the harvest has commenced in places. In Bengal the rain that has fallen has been beneficial, but more is still wanted in parts of the Patna division; the autumn harvest is generally almost over, with a good average outturn. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was slight rain in the eastern districts during the early part of the week, but the weather has been clear since; more rain would do much good; ploughing for the spring harvest has begun. The Punjab again had no rain; agricultural prospects remain, however, fairly favourable. In the Central Provinces the rainfall was slight; prospects are fairly good. In Burma there has been moderate rain, and crops are thriving. Good rain fell in Assam; the weather is seasonable and prospects are satisfactory. In Native States agricultural prospects remain generally favourable, but in some parts of Mysore and Coorg and Rajputana the want of rain is much felt. Prospects throughout the empire remain fairly good on the whole, though the *kharif* harvest has suffered from short rainfall in places; and more rain is required in a few districts for the *rabi*.

THERE is a large number of refugees from Afghanistan at present in Lahore; many of them are men of rank and position, who have received invitation to the durbar to be held next month. The *Civil and Military Gazette* promises to give a slight sketch of some of these durbaries shortly.

THE 14th Bengal Lancers are not, it is stated, to remain at Lahore for the durbar, but go straight to their destination at Morar. They left Rawul Pindee on the 9th current. A-B R. H. A. and the 6th N. I. arrived there on the 9th, and are now *en route* for Lahore; 12-9 R. A. will leave Rawul Pindee on the 14th; C-3 R. A. on the 12th; and the 15th M. N. I. on the 13th. The military authorities at Pindee, the Lahore paper tells us, have made their arrangements for the passage of the numerous troops passing through, with great care, and have managed admirably, both for their comfort in camp and their progress on the march. No hitch of any kind has occurred, and all the sick and weakly soldiers have been sent on their way by rail.

SOME considerable annoyance has naturally been felt by the 10th Hussars, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at the recent action of Government. The regiment, which has nearly completed its tour of Indian service, is to be relieved by some "heavies," and, that being so, Government decided that it would be advisable that the Persian horses, of which there were 87 in the ranks of the 10th Hussars, should be replaced by Walers. On the arrival of the 8th Hussars at Rawal Pindi, therefore, on the 6th October, the 10th Hussars were ordered to make over their 87 horses, which were in good condition and looking well, to the 8th Hussars, and to take over an equal number of Walers from that regiment. Now the 8th Hussars had just marched down country, and their horses were in bad condition; and in addition they having some 130 or 140 Walers in the regiment, were able to pick out those they considered their worst to exchange for the Persians, *all* of which stamp of horse were given up by the 10th Hussars. This latter regiment taking over 87 horses, already worn with campaigning, on the 7th instant, started the next morning for Lahore, by route march, to take part in a review, &c., where everybody and everything is expected to look their best. The regiment has a grand old name, and is naturally annoyed that at a grand spectacle it should be so badly horsed; or if not badly horsed, at least mounted on troopers out of condition. The 10th Hussars also, among the animals they handed over to the 8th Hussars, lost 15 out of the 17 horses belonging to their band.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Naini Tal Central Relief Fund was held on the 8th instant, at which it was ascertained roughly that the following claims on the fund are admissible. Of Europeans, 12 widows and 35 children of those killed in the accident. The cases of 4 men, 11 women, and 5 children left without means of subsistence, or who have been rendered destitute by their losses, were also provisionally admitted. The cases of 7 men killed were still under inquiry. Amongst natives, some 30 families were recommended for aid at once, and the distribution of relief was entrusted to Sir H. Ramsay. The sum of Rs. 3,500 was voted in various sums for the relief of the immediate wants of the sufferers.

THE Theosophism which has taken possession of the *Pioneer* is amused at the discussion going on in the columns of the church papers between the Bishops of Bombay and Madras. The *Pioneer* remarks:—Both parties are warming to the work. Bishop Caldwell talks of the "rampart of leaves and flowers" which has been raised by the Bombay champion; and observes that he himself will attack this frail defence "with the shattering, irresistible force of a Krupp gun of Divine command." Bishop Mylne answers, in a letter to the *Bombay Church Chronicle*, that "the principles involved in the question are two in number—what we owe to God's truth, and what we owe to the souls of men," and that the first of these principles "is almost ignored in Bishop Caldwell's treatment of the subject." It should do Bishop Caldwell—who, to use a layman's phrase, is no chicken—infinite good to be thus set right by the youthful prelate of Bombay. "Youth," says Addison's *Spectator*, "if accompanied with a graceful and becoming severity, is of mighty force to raise, even in the most Profligate, a Sense of Shame." And the *Spectator* goes on to quote Milton's words, which are in part appropriate also, now:—

> "So spoke the Cherub, and his grave rebuke,
> Severe in youthful beauty, added grace
> Invincible: abash'd the Devil stood,
> And felt how awful goodness is, and saw
> Virtue in her own shape how lovely!"

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES left London for America on the 22nd September. Ill-health, says *Life*, compelled him to abandon the field in the French manœuvres, and he fears himself that he may not be physically equal to completing his engagements for lecturing through the States during the winter.

IN June last, according to the report of the Protector of Emigrants in Jamaica, the ship Chetah left Port Royal for India with some 370 "return immigrants" on board. A good many of them seem to have found emigration extremely profitable. Of the 236 men, 89 were in a position to lodge Rs. 4,970 at the treasury at Port Royal for transmission to India, an average of upwards of £55. Besides this, many took back considerable sums in sovereigns. One had with him £95 in gold. They also had amongst them £1,500 worth of jewellery. Nepaul Sing is an example of what good fortune sometimes awaits the Indian coolie in Jamaica. He went there in 1861, and he returns with £1,273 in hard cash, besides leaving some landed property behind him.

NOTICING the fact that the coming winter will see no less than seven of the British regiments which have taken part in the Afghan campaigns once more in the mother country—the King's Hussars, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 59th Foot, and 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, 85th Light Infantry, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, and the 66th, or rather what remains of the "Old Berkshires," being all included in the annual reliefs of 1880-81—*Life* suggests that under the circumstances it would not be asking too much to let Londoners have an opportunity of doing honour to the regiments which have so worthily upheld their reputation in the long and protracted war now at last coming to an apparent end. "A review of this home-coming contingent of war-worn heroes would be immensely popular, and is surely not so difficult of arrangement that the Government would refuse to sanction it."

THE CHOTA-OODEYPORE CASE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

NINTH DAY, OCT. 11TH.

ON the Court being opened at 11 o'clock on Monday,

Mr. Branson said: Before I proceed further, it is my duty to call your Honour's attention to what, I think, is an exceedingly improper letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of, I think, the 5th instant. I mention it in the hope that your Honour's expression of opinion may prevent any further offence being committed by that same paper in the same manner. There can be no doubt that the letter, whatever its intention, was a letter which must have prejudiced the public, although, of course, it had no effect upon your Honour. It is contrary to all the principles of journalism to discuss a case while *sub judice*. The letter appears under the signature of a gentleman now sitting in Court. I don't know whether your Honour can take any steps with reference to it, beyond intimating an opinion that such letters ought not in future to appear, and that publications of this kind could not be allowed to appear without some notice being taken of them.

The Judge: I think it possible I have seen the letter signed by a gentleman in Court, but I do not see how it is possible for me to take any judicial notice of it. As I have already stated, I am not sitting here as an ordinary Court. I have certain powers, which are defined and given me by a Government Resolution, and it is my duty to find out the truth in this matter. It is important that nothing should be said in or out of Court to prejudice the case; but I don't think it is my duty to express an opinion on this matter, and I don't see my way to condemn or say a word about it. I can scarcely suppose it was the intention of the writer of that letter to prejudice the present inquiry. I cannot express an opinion without making further enquiry, and it is not a matter that I am competent to deal with.

Mr. Branson: I quite feel the position your Honour is in. I mention this in the hope that such an occurence will not take place again.

The Judge: I consider my power in this case limited to ascertaining the matters before me.

Nathli was called and cross-examined. She said: When the accused came downstairs before Jeevi there was no conversation with anybody as to whether he or someone else should go down. The window I looked out from was upstairs in the younger wife's room. The window was open. The rope was drawn up by Jeevi. Chumpa was looking out of window. When the deceased came upstairs again accused said, "Why did you go downstairs?" She said, "I have done wrong. I will kill myself. Do not beat me." Chundra Sing became angry, and beat her. When deceased came upstairs she went into the elder wife's room, being brought there by Jeevi. When her feet were tied she was actually on the ground. She was on her back. Only Chumpa and I tied her feet, and we were the only persons in the room besides Chundra Sing. The rope was already in the room, hanging on a peg in the wall. Her hands were free when I tied her feet. I did not go into the room the next morning. I went into the deceased's room on the evening of the next day, but I did not speak to her. I was not in the room when deceased died. I saw the body in the room when deceased died. On the evening before she died I saw she was delirious, but I did not go into the room. Chumpa was there. When she was delirious she was saying, "Fetch my father; fetch my mother."

You told the Court before that you did not notice she was unconscious or delirious? Why do you say that now—because she said "fetch my father; fetch my mother?" Is this your reason for saying she was delirious?

Witness: It was because she said this that I thought she was wandering.

By the Court: You said in your examination, accused beat deceased with a stick. Did he use more than one?

Witness: Only one.

Why was deceased taken into the middle room?

Witness: I know no reason for taking her there. No one told deceased to go into the middle room. She went of her own accord.

Re-examined: When I heard deceased asking for her father and mother she was in the end room. I do not know whether the deceased's father is alive. The rope in the middle room was a *bendy* one; it was a rope used for churning milk. Accused and I were in the pursal the first night. Poone was not sleeping there; she was tied to a peg in the wall of the pursal. I saw Nussea tying her.

By the Court: How long did the deceased's feet remain tied up?

Witness: Chumpa untied her feet when accused left the room and went downstairs. Deceased said the rope was hurting her.

Was the elder wife in the room then?

Witness: No, she was in the pursal.

Did she tell Chumpa anything about the untying?

Witness: No.

But you told Colonel LaTouche that she did?

Witness: My memory is revived by hearing what is said. She did tell Chumpa to untie deceased's feet.

Did deceased ask for any water that night?

Witness: No.

Did you notice whether she was beaten with a bit of firewood?

Witness: I did not notice it. I remember Chundra Sing smoking a hookah in the pursal that night. Nussea brought it, and Chundra Sing sent for it.

Did the second wife try to stop the accused from beating deceased?

Witness: She did so. She tried to put her hands between them.

Had accused a sword in his hand that night?

Witness: Yes, he had, but the elder wife snatched it from him before deceased was tied up.

Before he went into the room?

Witness: Yes.

You said before Colonel LaTouche that accused tied her hands over her head; is that true or not?

Witness: I may have told him so; it is true.

Why did you not say so just now?

Witness: I did not remember the circumstance just then. Accused did strike deceased in the evening when she was delirious. He struck her with a stick on the back.

You said deceased was beaten at eleven o'clock on Sunday, and you also say that you were away from the palace at that time, and during nearly the whole day?

Witness: I deposed before Colonel LaTouche that deceased was beaten at 11 a. m. the day after the first beating. That was true.

But how could you see this if you were away all day?

Witness: I said by mistake that I went away at seven a. m. and returned at six p.m. I returned really at 10 a. m., and stayed till noon. I saw the beating at eleven o'clock.

Are you quite certain the beating took place at eleven a.m., or did you say just now that it was in the evening?

Witness: I did not remember just now. I never saw accused strike deceased with a sword. I only saw the mark of a cut on her hand.

Mr. Branson complained of the Government Pleader putting a question while witness was being examined by the Court.

The Judge observed that he did not see any desire on the part of the Government Pleader to press the case unduly.

Witness, continuing, said he first saw the mark on the corpse: it was bandaged with a red cloth.

Did you ever see the bandage removed?

Witness: It was tied in my presence.

Did you yourself see the wound?

Witness: I did; it was on the right hand.

The witness Jusla was not cross-examined, and the cross-examination of Nussea was proceeded with.

Nussea, before he was examined, said a police sepoy had attempted an outrage upon the honour of one of the female witnesses.

The Judge: This is a matter for a separate enquiry; it has nothing to do with the present case.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said: I stay at the dhurumsala with several other witnesses, and have been in the charge of the police ever since I have been in Godra. I have not been allowed to go any where without a sepoy accompanying me. I know the Mota Sahib; he has never questioned me at any time.

Did you go with the accused to Kala's house, or did you follow him?

Witness: I did not go to Kala's house; I sat below in the pursal. Accused spoke to Jusla as he passed through the pursal, saying, "Come here." I did not hear him say anything else. Jusla went to Kala's house, and came back with the accused and the deceased. Jusla did not go upstairs. He did not go up before I gave him the order to confine Sadat. Accused called me from upstairs the moment he had gone up. When I went up I stood first in the pursal, and then went into the deceased's room. That was the middle room.

By the Court: I could not go into the room until I was called. Accused called me in to fetch a stick, and I brought one to the door.

Cross-examination continued: Before I went to fetch the stick I went into the room, and received his orders there. The door of the room was then open, and I looked into the room whilst I was standing in the pursal. I could see a little into it.

The Court: What did you see?

Witness: I then saw accused striking deceased on the back with his hand. She was then standing. Jeevi was the only other person in the room. There was a light there.

Re-examination continued: You say the elder wife gave you the sword to hide, was that before you went for the stick?

Witness: I think that when I came up with a stick the elder wife handed me the sword, and I handed her the stick.

Did you give the stick to the elder wife or to the accused?

Witness: I gave the stick to the elder wife, not to the accused. She was just inside the door-way when I handed her the stick. When I went downstairs to hide the sword Jusla was still there. I do not remember whether he was when I went for the stick.

You said that the next morning you gagged the deceased. How did you do it?

Witness: With my hand.

On what part of her person was deceased struck on the Sunday morning.

Witness: Accused beat her on the back with a stick. She was then sitting up in the end room. She was seated on a quilt. This was at ten o'clock. The elder wife was in the pursal. I do not remember if Jeevi was there. I do not remember telling the Court that only Jeevi and I were there.

What did the deceased say?

Witness: She said, "Oh, father! Oh, mother!" She remained sitting by the side of the door. When I first went there the door was open. When I first went in deceased was lying on the quilt. She afterwards sat up. After this beating on the Sunday I never saw the deceased again.

Re-examined: I do not know when deceased was removed from the middle to the end room. I do not know on what day of the week I heard of the deceased's death. I heard one morning that she was dead.

How many days before you heard this was deceased beaten?

Witness: It was in the evening that I saw her beaten in the end room. I am not certain of this, but I think in the evening. This was the evening Court-time first beating. She died in the morning. I never gagged her except in the end room. I did see deceased beaten at ten A. M., after the day of her first beating. I cannot remember whether I then gagged her. She was then in the end room. I only saw deceased beaten once in the middle room. I could not see who came upstairs when I was in the room with deceased. I could see the front-door where I was sitting, and not the back-door. I saw deceased enter the front-door with the accused. The back-door was closed. I saw no one open it. The deceased passed through the cutcherry, where the men sit, but only Sadat's father was then there.

By the Court: I did not say that when I went upstairs I saw a rope hanging out of the deceased's window. I did not go into the room the moment I came up, but afterwards I went in, and saw a rope hanging from the ceiling. The end was on the floor. There was a swinging bed, but the rope was not on it. I told Colonel LaTouche that I tied up deceased's hands. I do not remember if I did this before or after I went for the stick.

Did you tell Colonel LaTouche that the stick broke with the beating?

Witness: I did, and what I said was true. I brought another from below as thick as my thumb.

Did you see any firewood about in the room?

Witness: I saw none.

Did you see accused strike deceased with a piece of firewood?

Witness: I did not.

Did you tie up Poone?

Witness: I tied up Poone by the hands and feet to a peg in the wall. I do not remember how long she was tied, or who freed her.

Where was the rope used for tying up the deceased in the middle room brought from?

Witness: I do not know.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

On the re-assembling of the Court, the little girl Poone was called, but Mr. Branson said that the witness had not seen anything, and he therefore did not propose to cross-examine her.

Amrabai, a woman of the Koli caste, said: I knew the deceased. About eight in the morning, about two months ago, I went to her, according to my practice. I am in the service of the mother of the accused. I used to visit the deceased every morning. Deceased was lying down in the middle room when I went to her. She said nothing to me. Jeevi, Bhijee, and others told me the accused had beaten her, and explained to me why she was lying down. They said the accused had beaten her because she had gone down the rope in the night-time. I remained in the pursal. Deceased was well when she did not lie down at that time of the day. I had seen her the day before, and she was then in good health. I went home, and came back again the next day at eight o'clock. She was still in the same room, lying down. I had no conversation with her. Jeevi, Bhijee, and the other girls were in the pursal. I did not examine her person on either of these days, nor did I listen to what she said to others. The first time I stayed a *ghurry*; the second time an hour, which I passed with the girls. I went then to the sister of the accused, who was in another palace. The sister of the accused came with me to see deceased. She said to me, "I have to go from palace." I did not tell her that the deceased had been beaten. I did not know the first day I went that deceased had been beaten.

The Court: Did the sister of the accused pay an ordinary visit to the deceased?

Witness: She is not in the habit of paying such visits; she came because there was a report that the deceased had been beaten. On the second day the sister of the accused knew the deceased had been beaten. Jeet Sing, accused's father, was in Oodeypore on the first day, but not on the second. Accused's sister lives with him. I went at 10 o'clock to call Hurabai, and up to that time the accused's sister had been sitting with her girls in the pursal. When accused's sister sent for me accused was below. Hurabai came to the palace, and went with accused's sister to see the deceased. Hurabai asked deceased what she had done, and deceased said, "it was my fate." Accused's sister and Hurabai then went to their respective homes, and I went home too. The deceased was then in the east room, and was removed into that room because the other was often used. The accused's sister gave the order for removal. Hurabai examined her person before she was removed. Nathli, Bhiji, and I carried her to the other room.

How did you carry her?

Witness: She was caught by the arms and thighs and carried in. I then noticed no marks of beating on her person. She carried her by the arms. Jusla was round her, and we put her on bedding in the east room. She said she was in pain in the parts of the body which were held.

Did you notice her hand?

Witness: I did not. I then went away, attended accused's sister to her father's house, and then went home. Ruttanbai, accused's mother, was not there that day. The next morning I went to the palace.

The Judge: When deceased was put in the end room was she so ill that you expected her to die?

Witness: I did not think she was going to die. I can form no opinion. When I saw her last I thought she was ill.

Could the deceased walk?

Witness: We carried her because she asked us.

The question was again put, and witness said: We carried her because the accused's sister told us to do so.

Did the deceased appear strong then?

Witness: We could not say whether she could walk or not, because she did not tell us.

The Judge: If she could have walked, it is reasonable to suppose she would not have been carried.

Examination continued: I saw deceased's corpse, and helped to carry it downstairs. This was at about nine o'clock. There were marks, as if caused by beating, on the back. After I had taken the body downstairs I noticed a mark over the eyebrow; it was a small mark.

What kind of a mark was it?

Witness: It was not a swelling; it was an abrasion or a graze. The marks on the back were as wide as my finger, and were a span long. They were discoloured, but not swollen.

The Judge: What was the state of health of the deceased a week before?

Witness: She was strong and in good health the day before. I first saw her lying down. There was a red bandage on her right hand. I did not see whether there was any wound. I did not bathe the corpse, and I did not see anyone take off the bandage.

The Judge: When the corpse was washed were the clothes taken off?

Witness: They were not. A screen was put up while the corpse was being dressed.

Examination continued: Did any medical man attend deceased?

Witness: No.

Did you hear anything of deceased being bitten by a snake?

Witness: I did not hear anything about it. I heard nothing about any powdered glass. The corpse was taken to be burnt at about eleven a. m. On that day, or the next day, the box was searched by Ruttanbai and myself. Some papers—it may have been two or more—and ornaments were found; but I saw no opium or poison of any kind. There was no smell of opium.

The Judge: If a person took opium, he or she would be sure to sleep, I suppose?

Mr. Branson: That depends upon the dose.

The Judge: Was deceased awake or asleep when you saw her?

Witness: Whenever I saw her she was awake, and did not seem to be drowsy. The papers I saw were folded up. I saw no writing on them, as they were not opened out.

The Judge: When you saw the corpse was there anything unusual about the eyes or the tongue?

Witness: The mouth was a little open, and the eyes were closed. The tongue was in the mouth, and the colour of the face was natural, and the hands were partly closed. I did not notice any froth on the mouth, and I did not notice any bleeding at the mouth or nose.

Did you know Sadat?

Witness: Yes. I have not seen him from the first day I saw deceased lying down.

Did you hear of any charge of theft against him?

Witness: No.

Could the deceased write?

Witness: She could write ill-formed letters. She could read books and read writing a little.

Cross-examined: I saw two or three distinct marks on the back of the deceased. There was no wound on the back. Besides the marks on the back and the graze on the head, I did not see any others. After accused's sister and Hurabai came, I was not near enough to hear what was going on in the room. The door of the room was open, and I was sitting near it. I could hear if they spoke out loud, but not if they spoke in a whisper. When I removed deceased from one room to another she was perfectly sensible.

Where did the deceased complain of pain?

Witness: The body rested in our hands. We did not carry her in a sheet, and she complained of pain wherever our hands touched her, and this was in the back. She did not complain of pain in her feet.

Did she speak in a strong voice, or how?

Witness: She spoke in her ordinary tone. She did not appear to be weak; she appeared to be in her usual strength.

The Judge: I do not quite understand that. When she was carried into the next room, could deceased have walked?

Witness: She could have walked, but she did not. She sat up while we were removing the bed. I could not look into the box. It was in the corner, and I was near the door.

To the Court: When the deceased was removed to the other room Chundra Sing was in the cutcherry. I did not hear the deceased ask to be removed.

The Government Pleader: Before Colonel LaTouche witness said deceased could not walk, and complained of pain. Would your Honour ask any question upon this?

The Court: Did you tell Colonel LaTouche this?

Witness: I do not remember telling Colonel LaTouche this. No one suggested that she should walk.

Before the Court adjourned Colonel LaTouche said, with reference to the statement made by one of the witnesses that morning, that he had taken the statement of the woman, Chumpa, who on solemn affirmation said that no one had ever insulted her, and that no sepoy had put hands on her. She made no complaint against anyone, and said that nothing of the kind mentioned by the witness had happened.

The Judge: That is very satisfactory.

The Court then adjourned.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Albert Press Company, meeting, 2-30 p.m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived on the 12th inst.:—Socotra (s), from Delagoa Bay. Yesterday:—Hutton (s), Rangoon; Pandita, Zanzibar; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Coconada (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Arrow (s), Coast and Cutch.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m.:—

March	Auersperg	Ziehrer.
Overture	Eine Alpenblume	Titte.
Am Neckar, am Rhein		Abt.
Waltz	Wein Weibu Gesang	Strauss.
Potpourri	Madam Angot	Lecocq.
Quadrille	Noblesse	Leitner.
H. M. S. Pinafore		Sullivan.
Waltz	Blaue Donau	Strauss.
Aric	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Auf der Zagd	Strauss.

BAND AT THE BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Oestreicher Lager	Tischler.
Overture	Les Chaperons Blanc	Auber.
Aria	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Waltz	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Quadrille	Dinorah	
Galop	Frieder Jubel	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Kurrelwady will be held to-morrow (Friday), the 15th instant.

GOA.—An order from the Minister in Lisbon is expected shortly at Goa to dispose of the national property in a public auction, the proceeds of which are to be applied to works of public utility.

THE THEATRE.—We may expect another company here soon, according to the Kurrachee papers. The "Globe Trotters" have been playing there, and were to sail for Bombay on the 13th instant.

THEFT AT MIDDLE COLABA.—Dhondoo Govind, residing in a room in a long chawl at Middle Colaba, reported to the police on Tuesday last that he had locked his room at 8 a.m. on that day, and went to his work; and on his return at 6 p.m. he found his door open, the lock on his box, inside the room, wrenched off, and silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 32 were missing therefrom. Enquiries are being made.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—This institution is, according to a correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamsheed*, a source of great nuisance, owing to its inconvenient situation. The slaughter-house, which formerly occupied a site south of the present Carnac-bridge, was so constructed as to admit of the sea-water flushing it daily with the tide. The house at Bandora appears to have been constructed with the same object in view, but it is situated so far from the sea that the water does not wash it more than once or twice a month, at the highest tides. An attempt is made to flush the locality with Vehar water, but the quantity is insufficient to wash away the filth into the sea. The correspondent says that the institution contaminates the northern part of Bombay, which is so salubrious otherwise, for miles round.

THEFT FROM THE MARINE LINES.—Lieutenant C. B. Adams, of H. M.'s Marine Battalion, reported to the police on Tuesday last that Mrs. Adams had missed on that day out of her dressing-table drawer sundry articles of jewellery, consisting of one thick plain gold ring set with five diamonds, one gold hoop ring set with four pearls, one gold ring set with nine diamonds (star shape), one pair of silver bangles, snake-beaten. Jeet Sing, accused's father, was in Oodeypore on the first day, but not on the second. Accused's sister lives with him. I went at 10 o'clock to call Hurabai, and up to that time the accused's sister had been sitting with her girls in the pursal. When accused's sister sent for me accused was below. Hurabai came to the palace, and went with accused's sister to see the deceased. Hurabai asked deceased what she had done, and deceased said, "it was my fate." Accused's sister and Hurabai then went to their respective homes, and I went home too. The deceased was then in the east room, and was removed into that room because the other was often used. The accused's sister gave the order for removal. Hurabai examined her person before she was removed. Nathli, Bhiji, and I carried her to the other room.

How did you carry her?

Witness: She was caught by the arms and thighs and carried in. I then noticed no marks of beating on her person. She carried her by the arms. Jusla was round her, and we put her on bedding in the east room. She said she was in pain in the parts of the body which were held.

Did you notice her hand?

Witness: I did not. I then went away, attended accused's sister to her father's house, and then went home. Ruttanbai, accused's mother, was not there that day. The next morning I went to the palace.

The Judge: When deceased was put in the end room was she so ill that you expected her to die?

Witness: I did not think she was going to die. I can form no opinion. When I saw her last I thought she was ill.

Could the deceased walk?

Witness: We carried her because she asked us.

The question was again put, and witness said: We carried her because the accused's sister told us to do so.

Did the deceased appear strong then?

Witness: We could not say whether she could walk or not, because she did not tell us.

The Judge: If she could have walked, it is reasonable to suppose she would not have been carried.

Examination continued: I saw deceased's corpse, and helped to carry it downstairs. This was at about nine o'clock. There were marks, as if caused by beating, on the back. After I had taken the body downstairs I noticed a mark over the eyebrow; it was a small mark.

What kind of a mark was it?

Witness: It was not a swelling; it was an abrasion or a graze. The marks on the back were as wide as my finger, and were a span long. They were discoloured, but not swollen.

The Judge: What was the state of health of the deceased a week before?

Witness: She was strong and in good health the day before. I first saw her lying down. There was a red bandage on her right hand. I did not see whether there was any wound. I did not bathe the corpse, and I did not see anyone take off the bandage.

The Judge: When the corpse was washed were the clothes taken off?

Witness: They were not. A screen was put up while the corpse was being dressed.

Examination continued: Did any medical man attend deceased?

Witness: No.

Did you hear anything of deceased being bitten by a snake?

Witness: I did not hear anything about it. I heard nothing about any powdered glass. The corpse was taken to be burnt at about eleven a. m. On that day, or the next day, the box was searched by Ruttanbai and myself. Some papers—it may have been two or more—and ornaments were found; but I saw no opium or poison of any kind. There was no smell of opium.

The Judge: If a person took opium, he or she would be sure to sleep, I suppose?

Mr. Branson: That depends upon the dose.

The Judge: Was deceased awake or asleep when you saw her?

missary General, who, ably assisted by Major E. S. Walcott, kept the garrison well supplied with provisions during the whole siege.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial.

Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., Army Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Veterinary Surgeon W. B. Spooner, who, in addition to his own duties with the Transport Department, did duty on the walls.

Captain W. Law, Royal Artillery, Brigade Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Beville, Deputy Judge Advocate, and who also performed the duties of Provost Marshal.

Major F. J. Caldecott, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, who was always ready to do any work.

Lieutenant E. V. P. Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Geological Survey of India, who did duty with the 60th Regiment.

To Father T. Jackson I am deeply indebted for his constant care and attention to the sick and wounded; as also to the Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A.

My thanks are specially due to Major C. J. Burnett, my Assistant Adjutant General, for the manner in which he performed his arduous duties, and who at all times was prepared and volunteered to proceed to any post of danger.

To Major F. J. S. Adam, my Assistant Quartermaster General, my special thanks are due for the zeal and ability with which he carried on the important duties appertaining to his position.

My Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, deserves my thanks for the satisfactory way in which he always performed his duties.

My special thanks are due to Mr. R. Boteler, Telegraph Superintendent, who, in addition to performing duty with the 19th Native Infantry, acted as an Assistant Field Engineer, doing excellent work. I trust his name may be brought to the favourable notice of Government.

My thanks are also due to Mr. H. T. Pinhey, of the Government of India Telegraph Department.

NOTE.—From information received, I estimate the strength of the enemy around Kandahar during the siege at from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with 32 guns.

From Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 2, dated Kandahar, 26th August 1880).

I have the honour to report that the enemy, having clearly shewn his intention of making a complete and careful investment of Kandahar, by occupying and fortifying the adjacent villages, which are all enclosed by high mud walls, under cover of which batteries could easily have been constructed and unmasked, when required, at the shortest notice, without any one being either aware of the number of guns or their distribution to villages, and in the absence of reliable information regarding the dispositions of the enemy, whose movements were all carried out at night, it became absolutely necessary to make a sortie to cause the enemy to show his hand.

2. Before reporting to this measure, I, on two occasions, carefully searched the villages to the south and east of the city by artillery and mortar fire, but without any apparent result, a few villagers only quitting the villages after the fire had ceased.

3. I, therefore, on the 15th August, determined to bombard one village heavily, and then to put some infantry through it.

4. The village I selected was that of Deh Khojah, situated to the east of the city, exactly opposite the Bar Durani and Kabul Gates, and running almost parallel to the city wall, distant from the former gate 600 yards, and from the latter 850 yards.

5. In making the selection the following points influenced me:—

I.—The village was isolated from the main body of the enemy's regular troops, who were encamped beyond Abasahd, some four miles to the west of the city, with Kandahar between them and Deh Khojah, and therefore out of supporting distance.

II.—The only supports available for the village would have to come from the south and pass over ground on which my cavalry could act with effect.

III.—The village lies on the regular road from Mandi Hissar to Kandahar, and I was most desirous to clear and keep this road open for the advance of General Phayre, as the Kushab road was studded with villages, which, if held in succession by the enemy, could only have been forced at immense cost.

IV.—Artillery had been fired from this village completely screened, and I was very anxious to ascertain what number of guns the enemy had in position there, where they were in battery, and what was the calibre of the guns. This information was most necessary, as all reports from Maiwand agreed that Ayub Khan had with him thirty guns, including two batteries of 12-pounder Armstrongs. Up to date he had only unmasked two Armstrong guns, and it was therefore a matter of vital importance to prevent his establishing an overpowering artillery fire within one thousand yards of the walls.

V.—I wished to confine the enemy's artillery to positions perpendicular to the shorter faces of the city walls, as batteries placed opposite the east and west fronts would take these faces respectively in reverse.

VI.—The disarrangement of the enemy's dispositions to the east would probably limit his attack to the west and south fronts, as the ground to the north is open and devoid of cover.

6. On the afternoon of the 15th August, I ordered the infantry force—consisting of four companies, 4 companies, 19th Native Infantry, 4 companies, 28th Native Infantry, a party of Sappers, to be told off by the commanding Royal Engineer,—(under the command of Brigadier-General Brooke, to attack the village early on the morning of the 16th; to force their way through it; obtain all the information they could; and, if possible, to destroy any works the enemy might have constructed under cover of the walls.

The cavalry (strength 3rd Light Cavalry, 100 sabres, Poona Horse, 100 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, 100 sabres), under the command of Brigadier-General Nuttall, to co-operate with the infantry and to keep the ground clear to the south and east of Deh Khojah.

Artillery (one 40-pounder, two 9-pounders, two 8"-mortars,) to keep up a rapid fire from the walls on the village before the attack, and to cover the advance of the infantry.

7. The cavalry were ordered to leave by the Eedgah Gate at 4-30 A.M., and to trot round out of musketry fire to the east of the village, and there await the result of the attack.

The artillery were ordered to open fire at 4-45 A.M., and infantry to leave by the Kabul Gate at 5 A.M.

8. Brigadier-General Brooke made his own dispositions for carrying out the attack, which were as follows:—

"I.—The Force will be divided into three columns as follows:—1st—Under Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny, will consist of 2 companies, 7th Fusiliers, 2 companies, 19th Native Infantry. 2nd.—Under Lieutenant-Colonel Nimmo—1 company, 7th Fusiliers, 3 companies, 28th Native Infantry. 3rd.—Under Colonel Heathcote—1 company, 7th Fusiliers, 2 companies 19th Native Infantry, 1 company, 28th Native Infantry.

"II.—To each column will be attached an engineer officer, with a proportion of sappers, with tools and powder bags.

"III.—A medical officer and sick carriage will accompany each column. The reserve ammunition will remain within the Kabul Gate.

"Arrangements for carrying an ample supply of water are to be made by all commanding officers.

"IV.—The following will be the duties assigned to each column:—

"The first column will, on leaving the Kabul Gate, take the road to the right, and after proceeding 150 yards along it, will advance towards the south of the village, the advance being covered by skirmishers, and the details carried out as may seem best to Colonel Daubeny, with reference to the features of the ground and the resistance offered. The object of this column is to seize a good position at the south of the village, from which to advance to the north of the village, driving out all the enemy who may be met there.

"The second column will confirm to, and follow the movements of the first; but on reaching the village will seize a position on the right of that taken up by the first column. Both columns will make their advance in as open order as possible.

"The third column will remain with the Kabul Gate awaiting orders. The duty assigned to them will probably be to enter the village at the main entrance and seize the enclosure on the left of the entrance, where the gun embrasure is, and clear that part of the village. The other instructions will be issued to the commanders of the 1st and 2nd Columns by the Brigadier-General on their reaching the south of the village. The Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, is under orders to co-operate, and will be on the east and south of the village."

9. As previously arranged, the cavalry quitted the Eedgah Gate at 4-30 a. m., and trotted round into the position assigned, a few shots being fired at them, but at very long ranges and doing no damage.

10. The guns opened fire at 4-45 a.m., and at 5 A.M. the first two parties of infantry debouched from the Kabul Gate, making for the south of the village which they entered under a heavy fire of musketry at 5-30 a.m.

11. At this moment numbers of *ghazies* were seen making their way to Deh Khojah across the open ground to the south of the village.

12. They were at once charged by a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Geoghegan, and driven back with heavy loss into broken ground where further pursuit was hopeless.

13. The cavalry now formed up to the south of Deh Khojah waiting for another opportunity to charge, and the infantry were steadily making their way through the village, beating down all opposition.

14. Once more the *ghazis* in large numbers tried to cross from the south to the support of Deh Khojah, but Major Trench, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, met them with three well-directed volleys, which turned them, and Brigadier-General Nuttall, seizing the opportunity, charged again with the 3rd Light Cavalry and Poona Horse, dispersing and cutting up many of the enemy, who again took shelter in the *nullahs* and broken ground.

15. The enemy's fire in the village had now nearly ceased.

16. On re-forming after this charge Brigadier-General Nuttall received a note from Brigadier-General Brooke, asking him to cover the retirement of the infantry from the south of the village into the Kabul Gate.

17. In consequence of this request, the cavalry were withdrawn, and entered the city by the Kabul Gate, and it was in carrying out this movement that they suffered most of the loss sustained throughout the day, as they were exposed to infantry fire from the village (which recommenced as they were being withdrawn) in cramped ground, which prevented their being in open formation.

18. My intention had been that the cavalry should have remained out to the last in the open plain, well out of musketry fire, charging whenever opportunity should offer, and returning the same way they went out after the infantry had passed through the village.

19. The cavalry and infantry at the south end of the village being withdrawn allowed the enemy's reinforcements to move up from the south, and the fighting in the middle of the village became general and very heavy.

20. Notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy, who fought, under cover of their walls, with the greatest obstinacy, the infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny and Lieutenant-Colonel Nimmo, forced their way through the village, debouching at about 7 a.m., from the north-east end, whilst the party under the command of Colonel Heathcote held their ground near the centre of the village until ordered to withdraw.

21. At 7-15 a.m. the firing had entirely ceased and the enemy were seen streaming away from Deh Khojah, carrying some of their dead with them. Their loss has been reported as very heavy, several chiefs of note having been killed, and one of the two guns in the village destroyed.

22. Whilst the fighting was going on in Deh Khojah, the enemy opened artillery fire on the city from Picket Hill, and from a gun in position about 1,200 yards from the west face of the city wall. He also attempted to form up his infantry in the old cantonments under cover of this fire; but such was the steadiness and accuracy with which our guns were served, that he was unable to do so, and within an hour his artillery fire was silenced, and one gun on Picket Hill dismounted.

23. No words of mine can express my appreciation of the cool and gallant behaviour of all ranks.

24. Brigadier-General Brooke was killed whilst attempting to save the life of Captain Cruickshank, R.E., and by his death the service and the country have suffered a heavy loss.

25. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newport, 28th Native Infantry; Major R. J. Le P. Trench, 19th Native Infantry; Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R.E.; Lieutenant F. C. Stayner, 19th Native Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant F. P. F. Wood, 7th Fusiliers, all died whilst leading their men in the most forward manner; and Second-Lieutenant E. S. Marsh, 7th Fusiliers, was killed in helping to bring in Lieutenant Wood, who was then severely wounded.

26. The Reverend G. M. Gordon, Church Missionary Society, was also mortally wounded whilst attending the men under a heavy fire; and I take this opportunity of paying my small tribute of admiration to a man who, by his kindness and gentleness, had endeared himself in the whole force, and in the end died administering to their wants.

27. The sketch appended will show the movements executed. Attached is a list of our killed and wounded.

28. Whilst deeply regretting the loss of so many gallant officers and men, it would be difficult to over-estimate the effect produced on the men of the garrison and on the enemy by this affair.

29. The spirits and *morale* of the troops under my command, which had been considerably damped and shaken by the result of the action at Maiwand on the 27th July, and the continued confinement within the city walls, were raised, and confidence in their superiority over the enemy restored.

30. They were convinced that even when holding a strong position and in vastly superior numbers, the enemy could not withstand their attack, and the dread of the word "Ghazi" was dispelled.

31. On the other hand, the overweening confidence of the enemy received a shock from which it never recovered.

32. The villagers and *ghazis*, who had been carefully instructed that there were only some eight hundred British troops in Kandahar, and that the remainder were followers dressed up as soldiers, had it conclusively proved to them that this was a fallacy.

33. The feeling of security which had hitherto marked all their movements gave place to feelings of insecurity and doubt, and they refused any longer distributed about in the surrounding villages, streaming back to their camp by thousand, numbers having been reported as having gone off to their homes.

34. Hardly a shot was fired by the enemy after the 16th; and on the 24th I received intelligence that Ayub Khan had shifted his camp into the Arghandab Valley, where he was entrenching himself, and that the majority of the local contingent had dispersed.

35. On the morning of the 25th, I reconnoitred the whole of the enemy's position about Picket Hill, the cantonments and Deh Khojah, and found the guns gone and the villages perfectly empty and abandoned; and I am now supplying myself with *bhoosa* and grain from them.

36. The same afternoon I caused all the dead, whose bodies had not been brought in on the 16th, to be collected and buried.

37. Brigadier-General Nuttall brings to favourable notice the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D'U. LaTouche, commanding the Poona House.

Captain Mowsley Mayne, commanding the detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse, Brigade Major; and Lieutenant-John Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, his Orderly Officer.

38. I would myself wish to bring forward the names of Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Daubeny, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who gallantly led the assaulting party right through the village;

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Nimmo, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who commanded the support and was severely wounded; and

Colonel C. T. Heathcote, 19th Native Infantry, whose coolness under a heavy fire inspired his men with the greatest confidence.

39. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-General T. Nuttall and Brigadier-General G. R. S. Burrows; to Colonel W. French, commanding the Royal Artillery; Major P. H. Greig, commanding C-2nd, Royal Artillery; Captain J. R. Slade, commanmanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery; to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Shewell, Deputy Commissary General, who attached himself to my staff; to Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial, whose arrangements for the sick and wounded were all that could be desired; to Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty with the 7th Fusiliers, whose great attention to the wounded on the field has frequently elicited my admiration; to Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., and Surgeon E. W. Kelsall.

I cannot overvalue the services rendered on the 16th and on many other occasions by Father T. Jackson, who was always in the foremost of the fights attending upon and offering every assistance to the wounded, both European and Native.

40. I would wish also to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who, under a heavy fire, carried a wounded man, (Private Murray, 7th Fusiliers,") from the front into a place of safety; also of Private Ashford, 7th Fusiliers, who accompanied and remained with Lieutenant Chase. I purpose making a further recommendation on the part of this officer and private.

41. My best thanks are due to Major C. J. Burnett, my Assistant Adjutant General, and to Major F. J. S. Adam, my Assistant Quarter Master General, who possess my entire confidence, and in their arduous duties have rendered me the greatest possible assistance.

Lieutenant E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, my Aide-de-Camp, has invariably performed his duties much to my satisfaction.

* No man of this name is included in the casualty rolls; probably Private W. Massey is meant.

BENGAL.

A Serious Imputation.—A correspondent, who represents himself as a friend of one of the survivors, gives a very different account of the sequel of the budgerow accident between Uluberia and Calcutta. His statement is that the steamer, instead of sending her jolly-boat to the rescue or rendering any assistance, cut the connecting rope the moment the boat capsized and steamed away; and that, though she subsequently returned to the spot, her crew did nothing to help the survivors. A country boat is said to have passed within arm's reach of the pleader who was drowned, when he was struggling in the water, but her crew made no attempt to rescue him. Our correspondent also contradicts the story that the police arrested the crew of the budgerow. If this account of the affair is correct, the conduct of those in charge of the steamer ought to be enquired into.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Ball to Lady Grenville.—Lady Mary Grenville has accepted the invitation of Madras Society to a ball at the Banqueting Hall between the 10th and 20th proximo. A day will be fixed, and duly notified to the public, later on in this month.—*Madras Mail.*

Rumpa.—The removal from Rumpa of the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent has been ordered. All the other Madras troops there are to be detained till the capture of the two noted rebel leaders now at large has been effected. The holding of eighteen posts by the military authorities is considered unadvisable at present, and arrangements are being made for transferring the charge to the police force.—*Times.*

The Postmastership of Madras.—The next permanent incumbent of this post will, we are informed, draw Rs. 600 a month, or Rs. 400 less than the present incumbent, and should Mr. Percy elect to return after the expiry of his leave to England, his monthly emoluments will be made up to Rs. 1,000 which he has been drawing as Postmaster of Madras by posting him to Calcutta as Postmaster of the metropolis, *vice* Mr. Smith, who, it is expected, will take his pension at the beginning of next year.—*Mail.*

The 77th Regiment.—Her Majesty's 77th Regiment of Foot—nicknamed by military wags, "the Two-Hooks," from the two sevens in its number—has now settled down in Fort St. George, and is making itself quite at home in the city of Madras. It was raised in Middlesex for service in India in the year 1787, so it will soon celebrate its first centenary. It fought at Seringapatam in 1799, Flushing in 1809, in the Peninsula from 1811 to 1814, at Alma and Inkerman in 1854, and at Sebastopol in 1855. At Seringapatam it lost Captain Cowen killed; and Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop and Lieutenant Lawrence were wounded.—*Mail.*

Suicide of a Soldier.—The *Madras Times'* correspondent at Trimulgherry telegraphed on the 8th instant:—The Royal Artillery barracks at North Trimulgherry was the scene of a very sad affair yesterday morning. Gunner MacMurray, A Battery 1st Brigade, committed suicide in a very deliberate manner. It appears that MacMurray, who is only about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, was sent to study engineering in the C. E. College at Madras about two years ago. Not having given the authorities satisfaction, he was ordered to revert to his battery at Trimulgherry, which he did, and arrived here only a short time ago. The idea of having been sent away from the Engineering College seems to have completely disturbed this young soldier's mind, and his having to work like an ordinary artillery man went further to provoke him to take his life. The act was perpetrated with an ordinary carbine, which he presented over the left side of his chest before pulling the trigger and discharging its contents. From all accounts MacMurray enlisted in India, and is said to have relatives both in Kamptee and St. Thomas' Mount. The 48th Regiment have not as yet left the station, and the 24th still continues under canvas. The former will leave in two detachments about a week hence, when the 24th will remove into their barracks. The health of the troops continues good. Although small-pox, I hear, is prevalent in Secunderabad and Chudderghaut, no case has occurred in the garrison.

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Official Changes in the North-West.—Colonel F. M. Birch, Officiating Commissioner of Delhi, will officiate as Commissioner of Moolt an, in the place of Major Ommaney, who goes to the Derajat to relieve Colonel Munro. The Delhi Division will be held by Major Gordon Young, who returns from furlough towards the end of the present month.—*Pioneer.*

Troops from Kabul.—Two special trains arrived in Allahabad on the morning of the 1st inst. bringing five officers and six hundred men of the 1st Madras Infantry, who are on their way to Madras from the front. The men rested two days in the camp prepared for them, and were sent on to Jubbulpore on the evening of the 12th inst. The regiment is commanded by Colonel Hardings.—*Indian Herald.*

Religious Disputes at Moradabad.—The bitterness of feeling continues unabated between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Moradabad, which was first aroused by a pamphlet by a Hindu, Munshi Indraman, for the improper and violent expressions in which the Munshi was fined Rs. 500. A public subscription was made amongst the Hindus, and the case was appealed, with the result that the fine was reduced to Rs. 100. This does not seem to have had the effect of quieting the disputants, for it is now said that the hostile feeling is spreading to other places. Meantime we are told that the case has been referred to the Government of India, and that the papers connected with the suit have been called for by the Viceroy.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Dispute over a Lawyer's Costs.—We hear from Cawnpore that Mr. R. C. Saunders, an attorney practising there, and Dr. C. E. Wheeler, a local merchant, have been figuring in the Cawnpore Police Court. The dispute between the two originally arose out of a dispute over the former's fees, and when the case went into the Court the matter stood thus: The attorney charged the merchant with assault and the latter charged the lawyer with defamation and criminal breach of trust. The cases caused no little excitement in quiet Cawnpore, for both parties are well known there. We may mention that both cases have been compromised with the permission of the court, and both Mr. Saunders and Dr. Wheeler have been bound down to keep the peace.

Religious Camp Meeting.—Allahabad has contributed a large contingent of Methodists, to swell the gathering, expected at Lucknow during the present week, for the religious camp meetings which are annually held in that city, in connection with that Church, at this time of the year. In addition to a large body of ladies and gentlemen who left on Saturday to be present at the opening services on the 11th inst., the train which left this for Lucknow on the 12th carried away a large crowd of the Allahabad members of the Methodist body. The meetings extend over to next Sunday.—*Indian Herald.*

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